



^{THE} Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 17 No. 11

JULY 1957

F A R M . S C H O O L . H O M E



Make Farm Day A Family Day at Macdonald College

Reserve July 30th or July 31st for a trip to the College

WIN A SUBSTANTIAL DOOR PRIZE OF SEED GRAIN
BRING THE FAMILY AND PICNIC ON THE CAMPUS
TEA AND COFFEE WILL BE SERVED

IN THE MORNING — STARTING AT 10 a.m.

- ✓ *See . . .* the Poultry Husbandry demonstrations
- ✓ *See . . .* the Model Farm Garden
- ✓ *See . . .* how Tree Farming is carried out

IN THE AFTERNOON — STARTING AT 1.15 p.m.

- ✓ *See . . .* the crossbreeding experiment with Landrace and Yorkshire hogs
- ✓ *See . . .* how land is prepared for the establishment of forage crops
- ✓ *See . . .* fertilizer experiments on cereals
- ✓ *See . . .* the College Holstein and Ayrshire dairy herds

SPECIAL LADIES' PROGRAM AT 1.30 p.m.

- ✓ *See . . .* Home Freezing Demonstration
- ✓ *Hear . . .* Illustrated Talk on Nature

TEA AND DRAWING FOR DOOR PRIZE AT 4.00 p.m.

On **July 30th** the program will be conducted in **English**

On **July 31st** the program will be conducted in **French**

A New Agricultural Policy!

This Journal has taken the position that Canada has had a good agricultural policy over the post-war years. At the same time, it has frequently suggested a somewhat more liberal use of price supports and the provision of more assistance to Prairie farmers in connection with grain which could not be marketed. It is interesting that the new Government has pledged action on both these matters. However, its pledges have gone considerably further. It promises a comprehensive price support programme and a vigorous attack on the problem of wheat surpluses. Carrying out either or both of these promises could occasion trouble for the farm industry and a heavy burden on the national treasury.

The determination of the Government to be generous in providing loans for farm stored grain deserves the highest praise. Here is an opportunity to take a burden off farmers without excessive costs, and without creating additional marketing problems. On the other hand, to make any major shift in Wheat Board marketing policies or to impose acreage quotas on farmers involve some danger. If this country were to pursue a vigorous wheat surplus disposal policy, it would likely find itself doing exactly those things for which both political parties have properly criticized American wheat policy in the strongest terms. The Canadian people do not want to see our Government engaging in a competitive give-away programme which, as operated by the United States in recent years, has virtually destroyed the commercial market for wheat. It is to be hoped that the new administration in Ottawa could influence the United States toward modifying its wheat marketing policy so as to lessen the injury to presumably friendly countries. But success in such efforts is unlikely. The new Government might also invite the United States to place surplus disposal operations under broad inter-governmental control. While this has much to recommend it, there is scarcely any likelihood that it would be accepted by the United States. But it's worth a try.

Canada has already led the way in very substantial wheat price reductions. These should go no further. The seriousness of the wheat situation is generally

overstated. Producer marketings of wheat in the present crop year exceed 300 million bushels, well in excess of the previous crop year. Farmers on their own initiative have made a very large acreage reduction. With the proposed additional help on farm storage, the wheat situation will not be unmanageable, at least for another year.

On other agricultural products there may be a need for some adjustment in price supports. But these should be on a selective basis rather than covering all or a large part of our farm production. They should be at moderate levels, and not based on a formula. Either high price supports or a formula basis for supports could easily involve the Government in grave problems in handling surpluses and restricting imports. It is, however, very much to be hoped that any changes in this area will be moderate and thus avoid difficult problems for the Government itself and the loss of friends abroad.

This does not suggest that the new Government has little to do in agriculture. Our farm industry is making rapid and desirable adjustments. These can be aided by extending the existing Prairie and Maritime adjustment programmes, and by helping the Senate Committee on Land Problems to come out with strong recommendations on how to strengthen the agriculture of Eastern Canada. Farm credit needs dynamic inspiration under federal leadership so that all concerned will appreciate what may be achieved. The general task of marketing farm products must be done better. Here cooperatives and provincial marketing boards could be increasingly helpful. All these tasks require more support for and a more sympathetic attitude toward research.

Our Cover Picture

Alton McEwen of Ormstown, Que., gets a calf into good humour before she starts parading before the judge. The calf is Acme Lisette of Pine Gables Farm, Cowansville, and showed against some of the McEwen stock.

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Editor, A. B. Walsh; Associate Editor, H. R. C. Avison; Business Manager, J. H. Holton.

For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the Advertising Representative, E. Gross, P.O. Box 102, Station Victoria, Montreal 6, Quebec, telephone HUunter 9-4959.

Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Silos Unlimited

by Engineering Department

High quality silage can be made in any type of silo

FOR THE modern farmer who wishes to store his forage as silage, there is an almost unlimited range of silos to choose from. There is a type and size that will fit any herd and any pocketbook. He can choose almost anything from the majestic tower silos of vitrified clay blocks with an aluminum crown—an outstanding landmark in the community—to the lowly trench silos with earthen walls set into the side of a grade behind the stable, almost inconspicuous when full.

The beauty of it is that, given the same quality of forage and the proper conditions at the time of ensiling, the quality of the resulting silage will be practically the same regardless of the size, type or construction of the silo.

Silos are generally of two different types; horizontal and tower. The former has the long dimension horizontal. It can be fully below the ground level, partially below and partially above, or entirely above the surrounding ground. The latter is plainly and simply a tower, usually circular but occasionally eight or twelve-sided. This simple difference in type makes for a considerable difference in operation. With a tower silo of the usual design, material that is put in the silo first is the last to come out. With the horizontal silo, this need not be the case. Moreover, it is possible to effect a mixture of different qualities of forage in a horizontal silo, through placing them in the silo in layers and then removing them across the end, whereas with a tower silo, this is quite impossible.

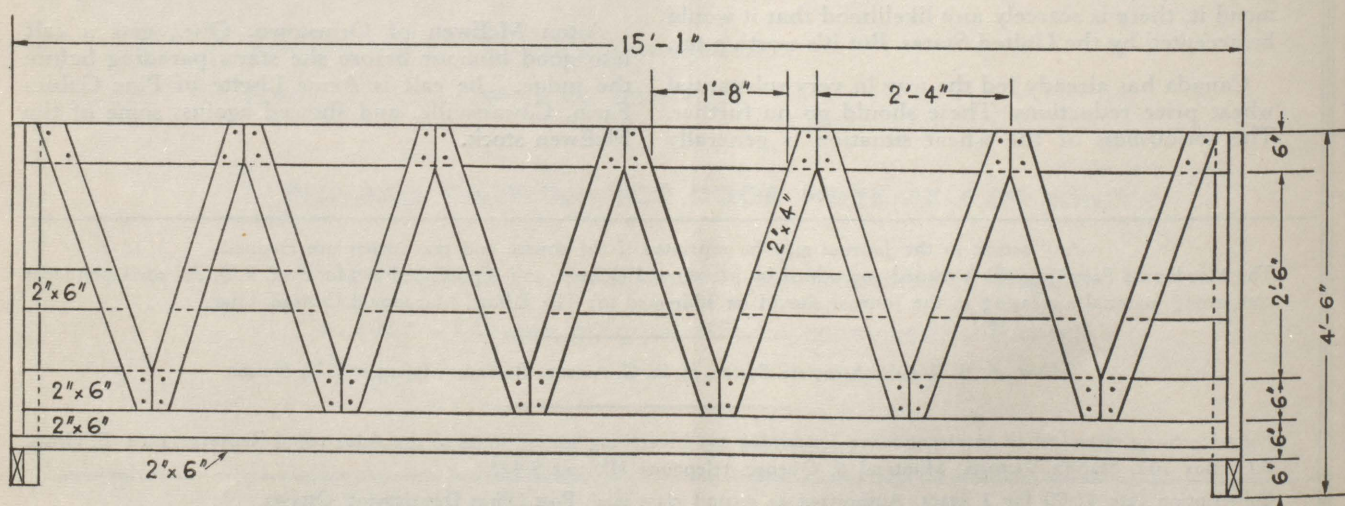
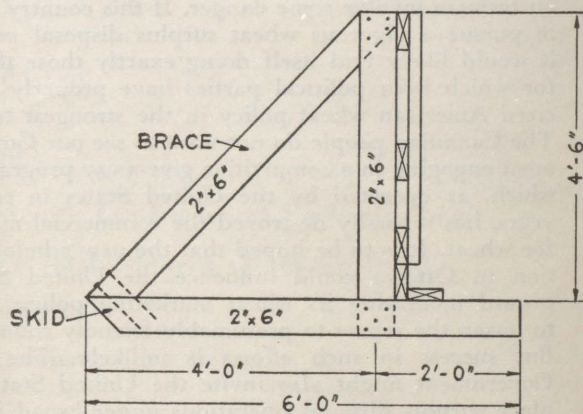
Right: side view of feeder gate. Below: front view.
Method of surfacing walls and floor of a trench silo.

"V" Skidded Self-Feeder Gate

Tower Silos

Tower silos may be constructed of wood, concrete, block masonry such as concrete blocks and vitrified clay blocks, and steel, to name the more common ones. Wood silos appear as stave and timber crib. Concrete silos appear as monolithic concrete and concrete stave as well as the concrete block already mentioned. A few sheet steel silos, some with special coverings, are making their appearance. Wood silos have the advantage of low cost. The monolithic concrete is a very permanent type of silo and the concrete stave is a close second. Block types of silos are popular in some areas and, depending on the material used in the blocks, may be very durable and very costly. Steel silos have very little to commend them in Canada as yet because of the high amount of freezing that takes place in them.

Every tower silo must have some method of resisting the outward pressure of the silage. This pressure is very high in a tall tower silo and it is higher in grass silage than in corn because of the higher moisture content. In stave silos this reinforcing is in the form of circular bars



with threaded ends which can be drawn up tight to provide for proper alignment of the staves as well as resistance to the pressure. In a monolithic silo, this reinforcing is in the form of rods or wires within the concrete. In block types of construction, wires are placed in special grooves in the blocks and occasionally additional reinforcing is placed around the outside, using rods similar to those used on stave silos. The amount of reinforcing required increases from the top of the silo down because of the increase in pressure and should be carefully calculated to ensure that the reinforcing is adequate.

Horizontal Silos

There is an almost equally wide range of horizontal types. If there is a hillside close to the barn, a trench silo can be made very satisfactorily and the cost can be extremely low. If the land is relatively flat, a horizontal above-ground silo, sometimes referred to as a bunker silo, is a good answer. The range in sizes of horizontal silos is tremendous. Where tower silos may range from 50 to 150 tons capacity with 100 about average, horizontal silos have almost unlimited range. Small efficient silos holding 20 to 30 tons are not uncommon and you can go up from there to silos that hold upwards of 1,000 tons without difficulty.

Common to all types of horizontal silos, is the need for a solid floor. Whether the silage is to be moved by hand, machine or self fed, a solid floor is almost essential for satisfactory operation. Without a solid floor, a silo can become a very discouraging mess, particularly in mild weather—may even influence an operator to abandon silage entirely.

The simplest type of floor is a concrete floor of at least four inches thickness, preferably laid over well-packed gravel, and with definite slope. The center should be higher than the sides and there should be a slope from one end of the silo to the other to provide for good drainage. Attention is called to some of the cuts of trench silos on this page.

For bunker silos, wood or poured concrete walls are satisfactory. The former is considerably more popular than the latter on the cost angle. It requires a very heavy concrete wall to withstand the outward pressure of the silage in a horizontal silo of the bunker type, while there are several simple low cost designs for a satisfactory wood wall. For the trench silos, there is a wide variety of materials available from monolithic concrete through masonry and plaster concrete to different types of woods, with obvious variations in cost and durability.

The capacity of tower silos is not easy to calculate. This is because of the variation in density of silage, through the increasing pressure from top to bottom. But bulletins on tower silos usually carry tables of capacities for different heights and different diameters. On the other hand, an estimate of the quantity of silage in a horizontal silo can be quite readily made by calculating the volume of the silage

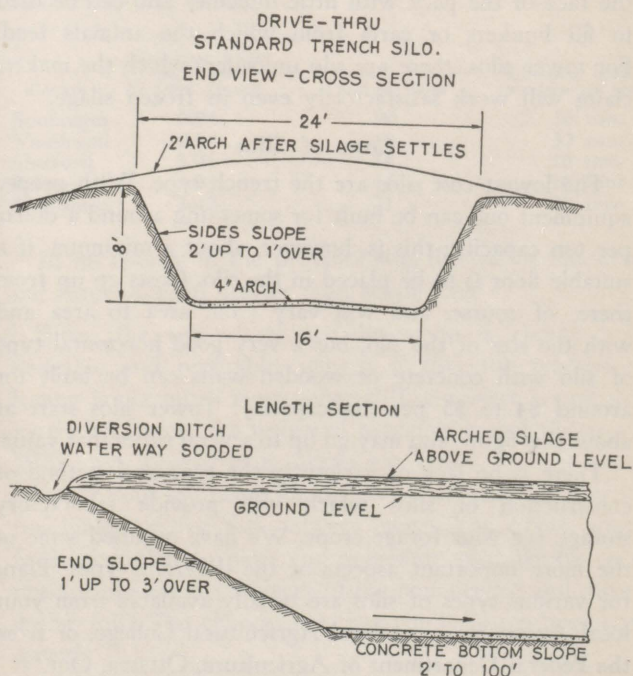
in the silo and assuming a weight of 50 lbs. per cubic foot. With grass silage, well-packed, this is not an outside figure. 50 lbs. to the cubic foot is equivalent to 1 ton in every forty cubic feet, consequently if the volume in cubic feet is divided by 40, the answer will be tons of silage in the silo.

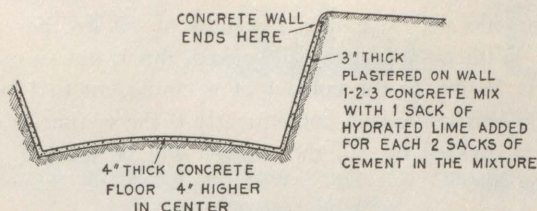
Filling the Silo

The method used in getting forage into the silo is unimportant as far as quality is concerned, but however, the extent of packing is—this applies mostly to the horizontal silo. In the tower silo, the weight of silage itself takes care of the packing, but in the horizontal, silage must be packed by some other means. If travelling over the silage as the silo is being filled is not sufficient, then additional packing must be done. Usually a heavy tractor will do the job.

To effect a good ferment in the silo, the extent of packing depends somewhat on the moisture content of the silage. Generally speaking, if the silage is direct cut, that is without being wilted, a minimum of packing is necessary. The amount of packing should be increased as the forage becomes dryer. A moisture tester will give a positive value, but if not available, a field test must be depended upon. Generally, forage that forms a ball and just barely breaks apart after being squeezed in the hand, is considered good particularly if there are slight traces of moisture on the hand after the ball is squeezed. Silage in this condition can stand quite a bit of packing.

Few people make any attempt to seal the top of the silage in a tower silo, but losses in silage can be considerable if some method is not used to seal a top of a horizontal silo. Recent developments in the United States show there is considerable advantage in using a special plastic sheet





to seal in the moisture. This sheet is weighted down with sawdust, straw, or any other material that may be available. Without this sheet, reasonably good sealing can be effected by covering the silage with sawdust, shavings or straw, or even earth. Of particular importance is the protection against wetting. The top of the silo should be well crowned off so that rain water will run off rather than soak in, as rain water soaking through the silage carries out the acid and permits the silage to rot.

Self-Feeding

If silage is to be fed to beef or dairy stock in loose housing, it is certainly economical to self-feed it. Self-feeding of silage from horizontal silos has been practised in Canada for several years (see plan). Only a small amount of hand work is necessary with this method. More recently in the United States, a method of self-feeding tower silage has been developed which appears to be quite satisfactory. Unfortunately, it may not be adaptable to Canadian conditions because of the lower temperatures which we encounter here with the consequent freezing of the silage to the walls of the silo.

Labour-Saving Devices

If silage is fed in mangers, considerable labour can be saved by handling silage (from horizontal silos) by tractor front-end loaders. These loaders can remove silage from the face of the pack with little difficulty and can be used to fill bunkers or carts from which the animals feed. For tower silos, there are silo unloaders which the makers claim will work satisfactorily even in frozen silage.

Costs of Silos

The lowest cost silos are the trench type. With proper equipment one can be built for something around a dollar per ton capacity; this is, however, about a minimum, if a suitable floor is to be placed in the silo. Costs go up from there, of course, and will vary from area to area and with the size of the silo, but a very good horizontal type of silo with concrete or wooden walls can be built for around \$4 to \$5 per ton capacity. Tower silos start at about this figure and may go up to several times that value.

There is no lack of variety in the type and method of construction of silos which will provide satisfactory storage for your forage crops. We have outlined some of the more important aspects of the different types. Plans for various types of silos are usually available from your local Agronome, your local Agricultural College, or from the Federal Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Refrigeration

Solves Many Farm Storage Problems!



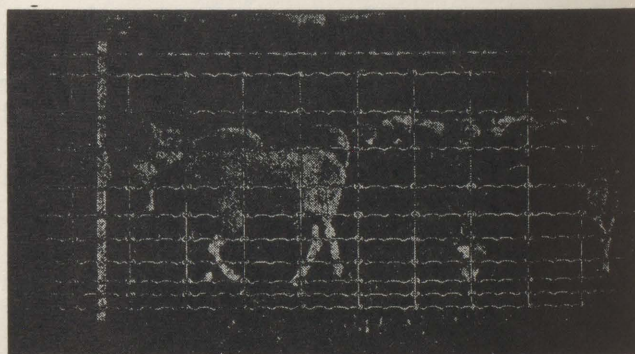
If you are interested in learning how the B of M helps thousands of Canadian farmers by lending them ready cash for this and many other farm and home improvements, ask or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-Ahead Farmer".

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Lime Pays Big Dividends

If you have acid soils, and a high percentage of Quebec farmers have, applying limestone will make your fertilizer dollar go further

by A. A. Hughes

THE principal value of ground limestone on most farms is to neutralize acid soils—not to fertilize them. General failure to understand this basic function of lime is no doubt a major reason why it is not much more greatly appreciated. To obtain the maximum value from applying limestone it must be used in conjunction with good management practices, such as intelligent use of fertilizer and manure. Without this, little crop response can be expected.

In Eastern Canada nearly all crops will respond to the application of ground limestone to soils having a pH of less than about 6.5, that is, soils which are more or less strongly acidic. If you live in that area of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence and east of a line running from Lake Champlain to Lévis, the chances are your soil is considerably more acid than pH 6.5. In that part of Quebec lying west of this line there are soils which do not need liming, but even here they are the exception and not the rule.

Applying limestones to soils has three major effects:

- It decreases the toxicity of soluble manganese and aluminum which appears in strongly acid soils, and interferes with good growth.
- It holds phosphate fertilizers in a more available form, preventing the rapid transformation in acid soils to forms unavailable to plants.
- It assists the nitrogen-fixing bacteria of legumes; from this point of view applying lime to forage crops is similar to applying nitrogen fertilizer since it makes it possible for the legumes to store more nitrogen from the air in the soil for the use of grasses and to rebuild organic matter.

Remember, lime is a soil amendment and NOT a fertilizer. Its primary purpose is to correct soil acidity and thereby obtain maximum benefit from high cost fertilizers. Lime makes your fertilizer dollar go further; you grow bigger crops with the same amount of fertilizer.

The exact monetary value to be derived from following a program of systematically liming farm soils is very difficult to determine. A rough estimate on costs of liming would be that the price of the ground limestone would not exceed the cost of the red clover seed, which is so often wasted by sowing in soils too acid for proper growth.

The Department of Agriculture of this province has assisted the user of ground limestone in the past, and recently announced that it will continue to do so during the current crop year. This assistance takes the form of a grant for transportation charges amounting to as much as two dollars per ton.

The amount of limestone required depends on the acidity of the soil. You should consult your local agronomist to have your soil tested before going out to buy lime. He will also help you qualify for this government assistance and tell you how and where to purchase at the lowest possible cost.

There also is encouragement for the use of limestone on acid soils in the fact, which has often been demonstrated, that the stand and persistence of legume crops is improved, especially when liming is accompanied by an application of fertilizer. For example, in an experiment carried out by Macdonald College workers, the combined use of lime, phosphate and potash resulted in such an increase in the stand and yield of legume hay, that there was a doubling of the protein yield per acre.

Since it often has been shown that the liming of acidic soils is both beneficial and profitable, it might be thought that it is a practise followed by most farmers. Figures on the actual use of limestone tell a far different story. In the following table the amounts of lime used per farm in the year 1956, as reported by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, are given. Also shown in that table are the average number of acres of improved land per farm as reported in the soil survey bulletins for these counties. The last column in the table shows the amount of limestone needed per farm per year if all the soil of the improved land is acid and it is limed at the rate of 2 tons per acre once every five years.

County	Limestone used per farm in 1956 (tons)	Acres of Improved Land per Farm	Limestone needed per farm per year
Soulanges	0.96	90	36 tons
Vaudreuil	0.34	80	32 tons
Shefford	3.01	74	30 tons
Brome	3.03	46	18 tons
Missisquoi	3.42	71	28 tons

In no county in the province was the use of limestone per farm in 1956 greater than seven tons!

Since the use of ground limestone is clearly both desirable and profitable, why is it that the practise of liming is not much more general? The answer is probably partly because of the universal tendency to put things off. Why not phone your agronomist today and find out whether your soil needs liming? Why not place your order for limestone for fall delivery now? You know which fields you plan to plow for re-seeding next spring, why not arrange for the delivery of the lime needed and spread it this fall? The chances are that you'll be too busy next spring.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

The Fair Season Opens

MAINTAINING its position as the first of the season's exhibitions, Ormstown Fair opened to the public on June 5th and by the end of the week closed the books on a better-attended four days than was recorded since 1949, though livestock entries were down a bit from 1956, with about 350 head in 7 breeds of dairy and beef cattle on the grounds.

Ormstown depends on its good livestock exhibits and its horse show to attract the crowds, rather than on a Midway, and while there are a few rides and other attractions on the grounds, these are relatively unimportant in attracting the crowds. The big attraction for spectators, apart from the livestock classes (and judging is followed with close attention) is the evening horse show, which this year went on before a packed auditorium in which every ticket was sold.

The Jersey show was considerably smaller this year than usual with only three exhibitors, Pierre Veillon from Sweetsburg, Mrs. A. R. Virgin from North Hatley and W. T. McEwen & Son, Ormstown, who showed only in a few classes. Mrs. Virgin had Clematis Royal Jester, a 2 year old, for senior and grand champion, and her senior yearling, Clematis Beau's Dandy was reserve junior. The junior champion and reserve grand was Veillon's senior yearling Wendybrook Patty Ross, and his aged bull Wendybrook Florence's Radar was reserve senior champion.

Mrs. Virgin had the senior and grand championship on her Clematis Royal Lassie, but Veillon took the other female championships; the reserve senior and grand on Wendybrook Beacon's Carene, the junior on Wendybank Rosarian's Duchess, and the reserve junior on Wendy-



Barbara Logan accepts the ribbon for her champion Ayrshire heifer from Hon. W. M. Cottingham, Minister of Mines.

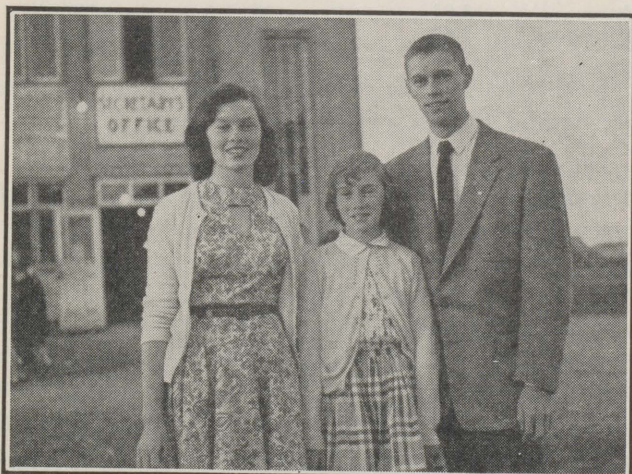
brook F. B. Buttra. Two of the group classes, the graded herd and the senior get of sire went to Mrs. Virgin, the others to Mr. Veillon's entries.

There were no Scotch Shorthorns on the grounds this year, but dual purpose Shorthorns were shown by Braerob Farms, Ste. Anne de Bellevue and by C. N. Abbott of Varennes. L. T. Porter, known as an Angus breeder, had an entry in the heifer calf class in the dual-purpose show, and took a third with her.

Braerob Farms had all the male championships except the reserve senior and grand, while Abbott animals took the female championships with the exception of the reserve junior. The group classes were divided, Abbott having the dairy herd and the progeny of dam, Braerob Farms the two get of sire classes.

In Angus, three herds were out; those of L. T. Porter, St. Andrews East, Leslie Kerr, Vaudreuil, and Bruce McKellar's Braemanor Farms. Porter had Kimlochian 2333rd for senior and grand champion bull, Erica of Malden 15th for reserve senior and grand female and Barbara of Birch Bell 2nd for reserve junior female. He also won the get of sire and breeder's herd awards. Black-cap of Bridlington was reserve senior and grand female for Leslie Kerr, who also had Barbara of Bridlington for junior female champion and Prince of Birch Bell for junior bull champion. Braemanor Farms' Bandalier of Malden 37th was reserve senior and grand bull champion, and Braemanor Bandalier was reserve junior male.

Canadian cattle were represented by L. A. Sylvestre of St. Simon and Lucien Desmarais of the same place. Desmarais had the two reserve champion bulls, and



Keeping it in the family. Carol Smith of Huntingdon was top in the junior judging; Beverley had the second highest aggregate, and Raymond the highest score.

Sylvestre had the other championships and the group classes.

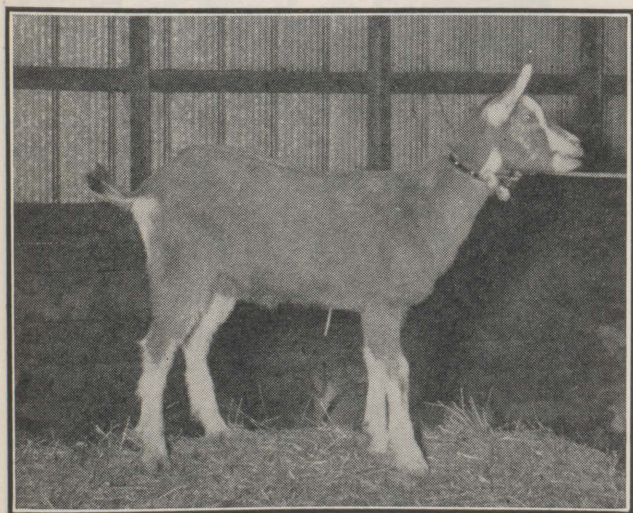
Twelve breeders came out with Holsteins, including two from Ontario, and the bull calf class, and the senior heifer class, were the largest with 9 and 15 entries respectively. Many competitors showed in only one class. G. R. Gladu of Sutton had the senior and grand championship on his Spring Farm Fond Tom, and Aylmer Northman Steven for junior champion. In females, he pretty well swept the board with Rimouski Debutante for senior and grand champion, Southview Faforth Babs for reserve, and Gladale Fond Rosette for junior champion. Gordon Lang of Howick has the reserve junior female championship on Cloverside Monarch Lois. Gladu took all the group awards except for the senior get of sire in which he was not represented, and which went to W. K. McRae & Son of Howick. All the special prizes for Holsteins went to Gladu as well.

Ayrshires were exhibited by eleven breeders, some represented by only one or two animals, but with many of them showing in every class. There was a little more distribution of championships in this breed, with four breeders sharing in the top awards.

J. W. MacGillvray of Brome Centre had Alderwood Supreme for the senior and grand champion bull and Glen Cameron Brigadier was his reserve junior champion. The junior championship in the bull classes went to R. R. Ness & Sons on Burnside Pathfinder, which went on to become reserve grand champion. Russell Logan of Howick had Meadowcroft Triumphant for reserve senior champion, and also won the junior championship.

R. R. Ness & Sons, in the female classes, had Nether Craig Dulcie for senior and grand champion and the reserve junior on Burnside Neat Treat. J. Earle Ness took the reserve senior and grand championship with Terrace Bank Miss Tulip; Russell Logan had the junior champion.

In the groups, the graded herd dairy herd and junior herd prizes went to R. R. Ness; Grant Whyte of Hunting-



This is Nancy, grand champion grade doe owned by Mrs. John McKell.



You have to start young in the cattle business these days. This is Christopher Ness, 4½ year old son of Mitchell Ness, who showed his calf at Ormstown.

don was alone in the senior get of sire class, and topped a class of 7 in the progeny of dam. G. A. Roy of Howick took the junior get of sire class.

Sheep and Swine

Of the seven breeds of sheep on show Shropshires were shown by H. Skinner & Son, Tyrone Ont. and Russell Dow, Bowmanville, Ont., Southdowns by Lloyd Ayre, Cecil Acres and Russell Dow, Leicesters by W. E. Burton, Vars, Ont. and Dougall Cumming, Russel, Ont., Oxfords by H. Skinner, W. E. Burton, and Russell Dow, Cheviots by Cecil Acres and Boyd Ayre, Hampshires by John Burton, Lloyd Ayre and Cecil Acres, and Suffolks by Boyd Ayre, Hampton, Ont., Dougall Cumming.

Skinner and Son had the tops in Shropshires and Oxfords, Lloyd Ayre in Southdowns, and the champion Hampshire ram. Burton topped the list with Leicesters as did Boyd Ayre with Cheviots. Cecil Acres had the champion ewe in Hampshires; Cumming the champion Suffolk ram with the ewe championship going to Boyd Ayre.

Hooker Bros. of Ormstown competing against Lucien Desmarais, Cecil Acres and L. A. Sylvestre, won all the swine classes but one.

4-H Show at Ormstown

Last, but not least on the program at the Ormstown fair each year comes the 4-H show. Following the judging of the open cattle classes on Friday the young people take over. First their calves are judged for type then the club members are judged on showmanship. On Saturday—the last morning of the fair—a 4-H judging competition is held.

This year judge Doug MacKechnie, secretary, Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Club, Ottawa, had the tough job of judging the 56 Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey calves brought out by the members of the Ormstown, Howick and Huntingdon calf clubs. As well he had to judge all the kids on their showmanship ability.



Burton Lang and Gordon Bustard had the champion and the reserve in Holsteins.

In Ayrshires there were six exhibitors of junior calves and fifteen of senior calves. The former were led by Barbara Logan, Howick and followed by Alvin McArthur, Ross Peddie, Kirk McKell, Gloria Goundry and George Cairncross all of Howick. The latter were led by Alan Ness, Howick and followed by Peter Finlayson, Ormstown, John and Frank Nolan, Huntingdon and Beverly Smith of Howick.

Club members exhibited 32 Holstein calves—12 juniors and 20 seniors. Topping the junior class was Douglas Mason, Ormstown, followed in order by Winston Murray, Marilyn Gruer, Jack Mason, all of Ormstown. Linda Anderson of Huntingdon and Margaret Bryson, Ormstown. Burton Lang, Ormstown, led the senior calf class and he was followed by Gordon Bustard, Riverfield, Nancy Winter, Ormstown, Claire Legault and R. MacDonald, Huntingdon and Joyce English, Shirley Sproule and Holly Winters of Ormstown.

Jean, Anne and Alton McEwen, of Ormstown were the three exhibitors of Jerseys.

Top senior showman was Gordon Duncan, Ormstown and he was followed by Rollie Ness, Howick; John Nolan, Huntingdon, Winston Murray, Ormstown and Jack Mason, Ormstown. Frank Nolan Huntingdon, led the junior showmen, followed in order by Gordon Bustard, Riverfield, Alton McEwen, Ormstown, Harley Sproule, Ormstown and Marilyn Brown, Huntingdon.

Seventy-five club members were on hand Saturday morning to take part in the judging competition. They all judged a class of Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys. The Smith family of Howick stole the show this year. In the 15 and over age group Raymond had the highest aggregate score for the 2nd year in a row, with his sister Beverly in second place. Another sister, Carol had the top aggregate score among those under 15. Kiwanis winners (the top 8 under 15) were Carol, Gordon Bustard, Gail Clavers, Alanne Hooker, Alan Finlayson, Burton Lang, Alton McEwen and Peter Finlayson. All are members of the Ormstown club but Carol and Gordon.

• *The largest and most effective co-operative organization wholly owned and controlled by the farmers of the Province of Quebec . . .*

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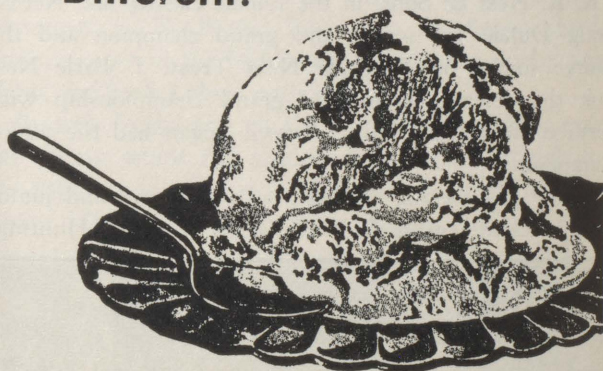
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TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS

AND BUY FARM SUPPLIES

**Deliciously
Different!**



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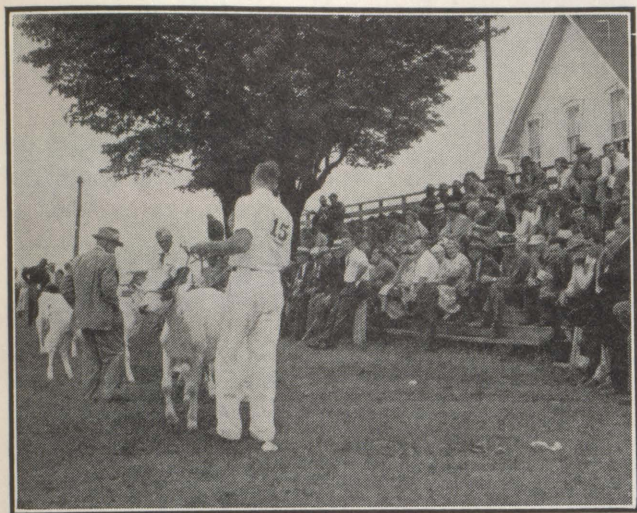
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MONTREAL, QUE.

Holsteins Feature Lachute Show



There's always a good crowd to watch the judging. Lachute has to bank heavily on fine weather for there is no indoor arena.

LACHUTE FAIR directors, and the new secretary-manager Ken Reily, came up with some new items for the patrons of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society's spring show. It opened with a bang the first night, with the Lachute Battery, R.C.A., firing a salute, and Jean Beliveau of hockey fame cutting the ribbon to open the fair. From then on, there was something doing all the time, though the paid attendance was disappointing.

After a lapse of some years, vaudeville acts re-appeared in front of the grandstand, and the local auto and truck distributors took advantage of the crowd in the stands to put on a parade of their new and shiny machines, with the occasional old-timer mixed in with the rest in the motorcade to give contrast. Something quite new was a dog show, in which some fifty dogs, some registered, some not, took part. Then there was a square dance competition with four squares entered and all the other usual attractions of the fair.

The section of the grounds usually occupied by the Midway was made into a parking lot this year, which gave patrons a chance to park near the centre of things, without having to cross the busy racetrack. The Midway was moved to a new location near the cattle barns—probably a good move for them too, for a visit could be made to these attractions in between events in the judging ring, without making a special trip to another part of the grounds.

Fine weather prevailed again this year; a blessing, for there is no really suitable place for the cattle classes to be judged except in the outdoor ring. There was the largest entry of Holsteins ever seen at Lachute, and Ayrshires, though smaller in numbers than usual, held their own well. The dual purpose Shorthorn, the Angus and the Hereford classes were good, and, in fact, all breeds came out looking well. The poultry show, which prac-

tically overflowed its building, was as good as might be seen anywhere.

Up until almost the last minute it seemed as if Dr. McCall would have everything his own way in the Jersey classes, but late entry of G. R. McElroy's herd changed the picture and brought spirited competition, and a close race. Dr. McCall had his North Star Standard Beacon for senior and grand champion bull, and had the reserve junior female. The other championships went to Dr. McCall; the junior and reserve grand on Sunnymede Royal Star, the reserve junior on Sunnymede Golden Comet in the bull classes, and in females, the senior and grand on Sunnymede Beacon Sylvia, reserve on Sunnymede Claire, and the junior on Sunnymede Royal Cecilia.

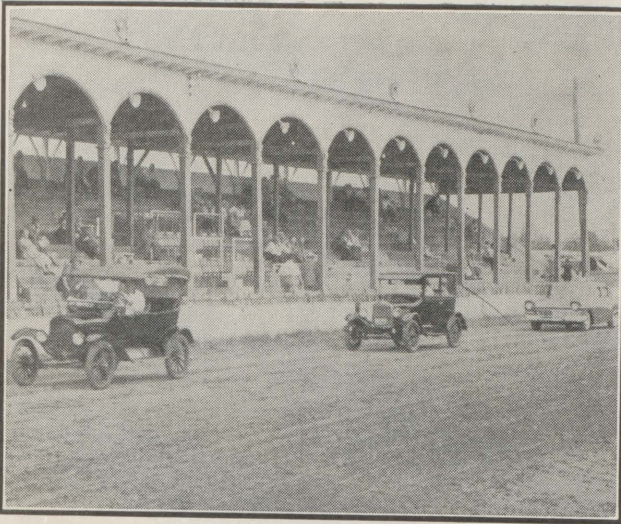
Guernseys made a nice showing, with the herds of Jean Philippe and Remi St. Jacques the only two on the grounds. Remi showed the two reserve female champions, but won all the groups, with Jean Philippe taking the other top awards.

There was only one herd of Canadians, that of Laurent Morin.

The biggest classes were in the Holsteins, and, as we have said, they made up the biggest show of this breed the Lachute ring has ever seen, with large classes, especially in the groups. G. R. Gladu's entry arrived too late to be included in the catalogue, but his animals gave a good showing, and his Spring Farm Fond Tom, senior and grand champion at Ormstown the week before, repeated his win at Lachute. In the other bull championships, reserve senior and grand went to Leslie Allen on Macdonald Ajax Ovation, junior to K. B. Nixon on Kayen Farm King, and reserve to H. Wilson on Laurview Master Duke. In the female classes, G. McKillican had the senior and grand and the reserves on Maxview Betty R. A. Mistress and Maxview Princess Merciana. The junior female champion-



The horse judging isn't watched by many people; a pity, for there are some beautiful entries.



Local distributors showed off their new-model cars; but a few of the vehicles in the motorcade weren't just out of the showroom.

ship went to W. E. Burton for Steeton Sorereign Mistress Coral, and H. Nixon had Burnacres Cookie for reserve junior.

The group classes went to H. L. Nixon and G. R. Gladu, the former winning the graded herd, senior get of sire, and the junior get, in which there were 9 groups to be placed. The progeny of dam class brought out 8 groups, and Gladu took this, along with the junior herd (10 groups). He also won the award for the best display of Holsteins.

J. H. Black, Erskine Rodger and Cummings Bros gave the main competition in Ayrshires, with others showing in the occasional class. Black won the two senior and grand championships, the male on Darland Eveready Challenge and the female on Willowhaugh Evergreen, and had Glengarry Royal Shirley for reserve senior and grand female. The junior champion and the reserve grand bull was Glengarry R. Jean's Captain for Cummings Bros., and Erskine Rodger had the reserve junior bull championship on Mille Roches Aristide. Rodger also took the reserve junior female championship on Woodlea Evergreen Sky-maid, and Cummings Bros had the junior on Glengarry Lloyd's Loretta.

J. H. Black won the graded herd class, and Cummings Bros. took the other groups.

Beef Cattle

The dual-purpose Shorthorn show was a contest between C. N. Abbott of Varennes and Mrs. Williamson's Braerob Farm entries from Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Abbott entries took the senior and grand championship in females with Semper Abitibi, and Semper Ridge Jonothan was his junior bull champion. Mrs. Williamson had Braerob Statesman for senior and grand champion bull, and Braerob Knight of the Garter, junior champion at Orms-

town, was reserve junior champion this time. In the female classes it was Braerob Molly Duchess for reserve senior and grand, Braerob Nora Kirk D for junior, and Braerob Wildeyes Hazel for reserve junior. The Abbott entry won the progeny of dam class, with Mrs. Williamson taking the other group classes.

Lloyd Balharrie, L. T. Porter and S. L. Kerr were the contenders for Angus honours. For Mr. Porter, his Kinlochian 2333rd repeated his Ormstown win, standing as senior and grand champion bull, and Prince of Birch Bell, junior champion the week before, was again junior, but also reserve grand at Lachute. Lloyd Balharrie had the reserve junior champion bull, Evader of L.B.

S. L. Kerr had Eline of Woodlea for the senior and grand champion female, edging out Porter's Erica of Malden who stood in reserve. Also scoring for Kerr was Black Jestress of Bridlington 3rd, the reserve junior champion to L. T. Porter's Primrose of Birch Bell.

J. P. A. Smythe, the only exhibitor of Herefords at Ormstown, had more competition at Lachute, with strong entries from H. Lannin, and a few head shown by Dr. H. S. Mitchell. Lannin entries took the junior and the reserve grand championships in the bull classes, the junior and reserve grand and the reserve junior in the female classes, with Smythe taking the other championships.

In the sheep show, one breeder dominated in each breed. In Oxfords, Russell Dow showed in one class and won it, but the top ewe, the ram, and the pen prizes went to H. Skinner & Son, who repeated their win in Shropshires. In Southdowns it was Lloyd Ayre all the way. W. E. Burton had the Leicester tops, winning three of the regular classes and losing the others to Dougall A. Cumming.

In Hampshires, 3 classes went to Lloyd Ayre, 3 to Cecil Acres, with Ayre taking the ram and the pen, and Acres the ewe prize.



The Guernsey classes were placed by James Brown of Almonte, Ont. This is the class of 3 to 5 year olds in milk.

Ayrshire Breeders In Holiday Mood

Those of Quebec's Ayrshire breeders who came together for the big provincial summer field day and picnic were in a happy mood. Host J. G. Wilson's Alderwood Farm near Lacolle was a perfect setting. The executive that had planned the day had thought of everything that needed to be done to make it a success, and the 300-odd people who came out heard the National President of the Canadian Ayrshire Society, John McLennan, tell them what each already was convinced of—that the Ayrshire cow is truly the queen of all breeds. His comments about the satisfactory state of the export business, and the generally brightening picture, added to their feeling of well-being.

From start to finish it was an action-packed day. True to tradition at these affairs, the programme started off before lunch with judging contests open to anyone who wanted to try his or her hand in placing classes of cows. There were classes for boys and for girls younger than 15; for boys and girls from 15 to 21; for men and women older than this. Official placing of each class was done by those two experts at the task; Alex Ness, retired Professor of Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College, and by Dr. Toupin of Oka.

The deluge of rain of the day before forced a last-minute change in arrangements for parking cars, and they had to be left some distance from the picnic ground. Some of the hardy souls who decided to drive to the field where lunch tables were set up found themselves mired in the wet ground, but such accidents only seemed to add to the general excitement, and there were plenty of willing hands and strong backs to rescue the unfortunate drivers.

For one decision in particular we must commend the organizers; they kept the speech-making to an absolute minimum, while making sure that all the courtesies were observed. President Lucille Davis made a charming mistress



Personalities of the Ayrshire world; Mrs. Lucille Davis, Quebec president, John McLennan, national president and the host, J. G. Wilson, owner of Alderwood Farm.

of ceremonies whose aplomb never left her, whether she was speaking in French or in English. Minister of Agriculture Barre, for all his protestations to the contrary, has an excellent command of English, as he proved in his remarks, which were diplomatically phrased so as to commend livestock breeders in general without necessarily singling out any one breed. Christopher Bridges, editor of the Digest, the official publication of the American Ayrshire Society, brought greetings from breeders across the line, and Roland Pigeon, vice-president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders, voiced the sentiments of Canadian breeders who, he claimed, are far too modest when they talk Ayrshires. He looked forward to the day, not too far in the future, when attendance at the provincial field day might be counted in the thousands rather than in the



The members had not all arrived when the first judging contest got under way, and there were more at Alderwood later in the day.



Minister of Agriculture Barre and other special guests lunched in the shade.

hundreds. And finally Mr. Wilson, who, with his staff, had gone to a great deal of work in preparing his farm for the event, accepted gracefully the many expressions of appreciation that were paid him.

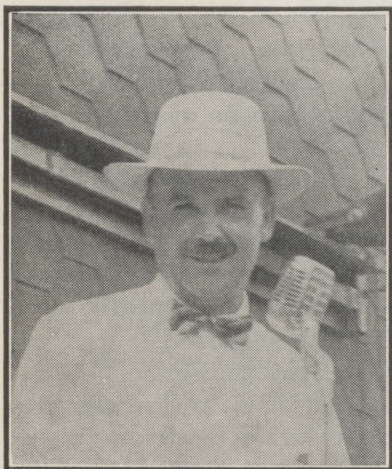
Something For The Youngsters

Someone in the planning committee had the idea of staging a calf rodeo for all the children under 13 years of age. Perhaps they were a bit nonplussed by the number of children that appeared, halters in hand, to try to catch one of the calves that were turned loose to be chased and captured. With over 50 children scrambling over the field after 7 frisky calves, it wasn't long before all were safely haltered and returned to the barn; and each child that caught a calf and got a halter on it kept it as his own. Calves for this particular event were donated by Burnside Farm, A Carrier, Jean Paul Legace, Netherwood Farm, Roland Pigeon, Mrs. MacFarlane of Phillipsburg and by Mr. Wilson.

At the last minute, while the judging contests were going on, an inter-club contest was organized, and in this event Mr. and Mrs. Alex McCaig and Archie Roy of the Howick-Huntingdon club took first prize, with the Richelieu-St. John club in second place and Vercheres in third. Nine club teams in all were in the contest.

In the other judging contests, Yolande Langevin and Claire Fontaine of St. Armand came first and second in the 15 and over age group, and among the boys of the same age it was Leo Menard of Vercheres and George Cairncross of Howick. Merle McAdam, of Huntingdon, and Raymond Carrier and Roger Bousquet of Granby led the boys in the under 15 group, with Therese Fontaine of St. Armand topping the girls. Alex McCaig, Ormstown, E. Jacob, St. Hyacinthe, and S. Poulin of St. John placed one, two, three in the adult class, and the ladies were led, in the same order, by Mrs. L. Menard of Vercheres, Mrs. John Sanborn of Roxton and Mrs. McCaig of Ormstown.

Glorifying The Holstein Cow



Organizer Hermas Lajoie

Holstein breeders, around 1000 of them, chose the 625 acre farm of the Metairie St. Joseph, just across the river from St. Hyacinthe, for their annual provincial field day, held June 27th.

The farm is run most competently under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity; Sister St. Onge is in general

control, and a sister is assigned to supervise the operation of each division. Their competence is shown by the fact that the farm earned the Gold Medal of the Order of Agricultural Merit in 1952, with a score of 93%.

They have a dairy herd of 125 Holsteins and produced well over 700,000 pounds of milk in 1956. Their hog division maintains 25 pure bred brood sows and they market something like 400 hogs each year. There are 2000 hens in the poultry house, and 80 hives of bees provide a substantial crop of honey. Finally, besides the usual forage crops, they have from 20 to 25 acres of vegetables; these are used fresh during the summer months, and the surplus is stored in a vast root cellar for winter use and sale. Much of the produce goes to the hospitals and church homes in St. Hyacinthe.

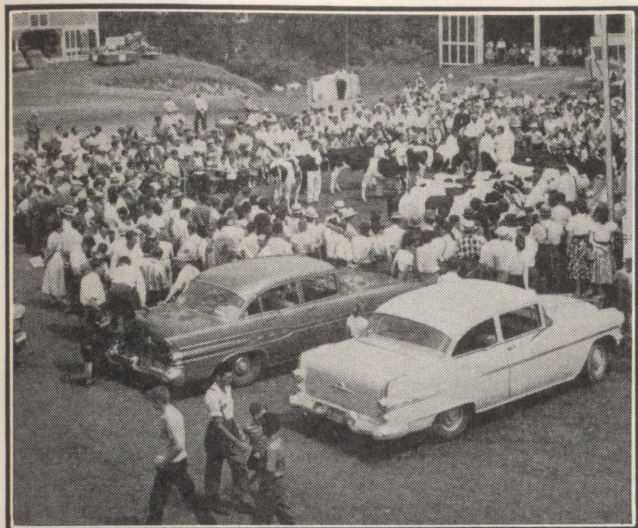
The programme of the field day leaned to the educational side. To start the morning programme, Alex Ness and Albert Desrosiers gave a detailed demonstration of type classification on cows from the farm herd, and when this was over, a judging contest gave everyone a chance

to put into practice the principles of judging which had been described by the demonstrators. This took up the time until lunch, which was eaten picnic style on the grounds some distance away from the barns where the demonstrations were held.

In the afternoon the farm herd sire, was paraded while secretary Lajoie made a plea for the use of better bulls in Quebec herds. He repeated his often-expressed conviction that, at our present rate of production, we will be importing dairy products within five years; but our production will go up with herd improvement, which can be improved only when the general run of farmers become convinced that they must use better bulls with a milk-producing pedigree behind them. Milking records, or rather the lack of them, also came in for comment. Of 3200 Quebec farmers with purebred herds, only 660 are keeping milking records, he claimed.



The shade under the trees was welcome when lunch time came.



Toward the close of a hot afternoon some of the top females of the herd were paraded. This is the scene as the parade ended and the prize-giving began.

A number of distinguished guests attended the field day, and many of them were given an opportunity to speak. Mr. James Brown, the National vice-president, brought greetings from the Association, and National secretary George Clemons had words of praise for the achievements of Quebec breeders. Quebec, he said, has the best record in Canada for listed herds, a fact which is of importance when considering the export market. Membership in the Holstein clubs in Quebec is the largest it has ever been, and Holstein breeders outnumber all other breeds combined.

Minister of Agriculture Barre admitted that the Holstein cow is ideal for the farmer with a really good farm, who is shipping milk to a relatively nearby market. But it is not necessarily adapted to every part of the province, and in some sections, where pastures are not so lush and where feed is not so plentiful, other breeds have their place.

Other guests included Ross McDonald of Huntingdon, Provincial President, O. Gatien, President of the St. Hyacinthe Club and Provincial vice-president, Mrs. Irene Wibault, Quebec's Dairy Queen, Rene St. Pierre, M.P.P., and Leo Ricard, M.P.

For the second year in a row the team from the Lewin-Bellechasse club won the club judging prize, and were presented with the McLeod Trophy, each member of the winning team getting a silver tray suitably engraved. The St. Hyacinthe club was second, Quebec third, and Huntingdon-Orms town fourth. In the contests for individuals, open to all, Mrs. Albert Comeau of St. Hyacinthe took first prize, Maurice Leger of Vaudreuil won the men's section, and the boys were led by Gabriel Gervais of Maskinonge.

A parade of some of the outstanding females in the farm herd finished the day's activities.

St. Hyacinthe Study Day

District and specialist agronomes of the St. Hyacinthe district spent a profitable day at the Dairy School last month discussing livestock work, with particular attention to four points: (a) general breeding programmes (b) the pros and cons of beef cattle farming (c) pork production (d) artificial insemination. Leading the discussion of each section were Alphonse Deschenes, Albert Desrosiers, Dr. C. Bernard and L. N. St. Pierre.

Other speakers were Paul Gervais of the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville who dealt with alfalfa production; L. C. Raymond of Macdonald College who spoke on pasture fertilization, along with Jean Leclerc of Canadian Industries Ltd. Philippe Granger, who organized the programme, took the visitors on a tour of the establishment.

It was brought out that there has been about a 5% increase in the number of farmers in Quebec who are raising beef cattle. Six years ago there were 2285 beef cattle farmers in the province. It is estimated that only 10% of the beef eaten in Quebec is raised here; the rest comes in from the West and from the United States.

Mr. Desrosiers considers that dairy farming will continue to be the most popular type of farming in Quebec, especially on the larger farms, on farms which are a long way from markets, and on farms where the owner is not able to spend all year at home. For most economic results, pasture and silage should account for at least 95% of the feed consumed.

Mr. Deschenes was optimistic about the prospects for hog raising; it does not require too great an investment of capital, and production can be quickly increased or cut down according to the demands of the market. It is now accepted that hogs can be raised on feeds other than milk.

Holstein Prize List Revised

In Holstein classes at the Sherbrooke Fair this fall, the animals standing in the first seven places will each earn the same amount of prize money—\$14; the graduated scale, falling by \$2 for each place below the top has been done away with. If the new system finds favour with exhibitors of other breeds, the Fair Board will likely extend the new system to them as well.

After all, the placing in the class is the important thing; and it costs a breeder just as much to bring to the fair, maintain, and show an animal that takes a 6th prize as it does for the one that heads the class.

Dear Readers:

Have you seen the film "Spruce Bog" yet? It is one of the most colourful and explanatory films from the National Film Board I have ever seen, and it is available from Macdonald College. Mr. Jones showed it at the County Farm Forum Rally as an introduction to his talk on better woodlot management. It shows the evolution of growth from water onto bog, moss, very colourful and unusual flowers, to the time spruce claims the land. To make it more realistic the directors have added the native bird songs as a musical accompaniment.

Mr. Jones then showed lantern slides on the woodlot work being carried on at the Morgan Arboretum, and explained various points of woodlot management. Lumbering operations were shown at the Harrington Forest Farm, and we saw how chemicals are used to de-bark pulpwood by applying sodium arsenate under the loosened stump bark. We also saw Mr. Jos. Delisle's stand of planted maples in Bulwer.

Today we took a trip through a vast territory of timber limits. The presence of dead timber was very conspicuous. On inquiring as to the reason, I learned that the area had been sprayed from the air for de-barking. It had not proved satisfactory so this year's cut was being put out by the old method—that of using a spud.

We called at the camp where there were twenty-five fine horses tied up in a huge barn. Three bulldozers are in use for swamping roads and leveling of yards, but using horses is still the best way to drag the logs out. There was a repair shop for chain saws and a large blacksmith shop. The bunk house had a fire in it. As it was a very hot day Fred asked what was the reason. Donat said "That's for—what you call it—keep the water from freeze". It was a water heater which furnished hot water for ample washing-up space. The bunk house had ninety-eight beds in it.

Then the cookee came out and invited us in for a cup of tea, accompanied by sugar cookies four inches across, gingersnaps, date squares, golden crusted raisin pie and feather-light doughnuts. The aroma of baking beans was sweet in the air. There were five tables with twenty places set at each. The spotless kitchen ran the full length of the dining area. Two double oven stoves are fired by propane gas, and the refrigerator and the lights run on propane also. The boss here says it is a great life in camp. It sure looked it to me.

Folks are feeling kind of sad around here as two of our best friends, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, are moving on to new duties near Montreal. The Farm Forums gathered last Friday night in their honour at the Birchton Hall. Each forum had been asked to contribute to a program. Songs old and new were sung by the Sawyerville Forum; a poem, Pioneer Days and New by High-Low Forest proved very amusing. When Ma Takes A Ride and A Secretary's Job were described by Ive's Hill and Draper's Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Walters sang in Dutch and joined Mr. and Mrs. Labaree to form a quartet to sing "God be with you till we meet again" and "Thoughts of the Forum go with you" for Bulwer. Gordon played his guitar and sang for East Clifton, while Lavina reviewed Mr. and Mrs. Cameron's stay here in rhyme, not forgetting to mention that it was Farm Forum work that first brought Mrs. Cameron, then Roberta Ridley, to Compton County. They were invited to return soon. A presentation, lunch and conversation ended a very well-organized evening.

I'm very busy this week organizing the household as I expect to spend a few days' holiday at the W.I. Convention. Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

Wally.

The Fake Bushel

One hundred years ago the measured bushel was the standard unit

for trade in a long list of commodities including coal, lime fruit, grain and many others. Since the introduction of modern scales it has been practically abandoned in favor of units of weight. Canada and the United States, however, have partially clung to the outmoded unit for grain transactions. These countries no longer use the bushel measure but they have converted it to an unofficial unit of weight which they call a bushel. Thus, 34 pounds of oats are called a bushel in Canada, whether they fill two-thirds of a bushel measure as in the case of 51 pound oats or two measures in the case of 17 pound oats (which sometimes occur).

The system is outmoded, cumbersome, and without legal status. No provision of the Weights and Measures Act provides a standard for the bushel other than a measurement. Any person buying or selling by the bushel is entitled to demand a full government-inspected bushel measure—nothing more or nothing less. It is a mystery why people of two of the leading trading nations daily clutter up their business by converting the true standard weight of a commodity as important as grain back and forth into a unit that has never officially existed.

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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*and to matters of interest to them
Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes*

SAVE YOUR EYES

by Minnie Coupland

This is my final article to the Journal, as Provincial Convenor of Welfare and Health. I have enjoyed working with the county convenors, and wish to thank them all for their splendid co-operation. I am sure my successor can be assured of their continued support. The following article is copied from a pamphlet published by the Blindness Control Division, Department of National Health & Welfare, Ottawa.

There is a direct relationship between GENERAL health and EYE health. Eat three well balanced meals daily, sleep an adequate amount for your individual needs, have a sufficient amount of exercise daily.

An infection in another part of the body, such as an abscessed tooth, may result in eye disease. Thorough physical examination annually is important. It should include complete blood tests and a thorough review of the body as well as the nose and throat; a complete dental X-Ray, i.e. of the roots of the teeth, as well as the teeth themselves.

A regular eye examination is recommended once a year, and especially so if the individual is doing a considerable amount of close work. Correction of refractive errors may be necessary, depending upon the condition of your eyes. Your eye specialist will advise you about this.

Not everyone who needs glasses has eye disease. Eye strain may easily be the result of "refractive error". One may be near-sighted, far-sighted, have astigmatism, or a combination. The words "to refract", mean to examine the eyes for glasses. A refractive error means that the surface of the cornea or the shape of the eyeball, is irregular. To correct these errors, eye glasses to meet the individual's needs are prescribed.

Ideally, sun glasses should be worn only upon the recommendation of an eye specialist. It is very important to realize that dark glasses may give a false sense of security. For example, do not think that wearing sun glasses prevents the rays of the sun from penetrating the eyes. Prolonged periods of sun-gazing while wearing sun glasses may so burn the retina that even blindness may result.

Eye glasses should be kept not only clean but also in the correct position. For those who are near-sighted, this is especially important because the pupil of the eye should be in the exact middle of the lenses if visual acuity is to be the best.

Reading habits affect one's eyes. Continuous reading of poor print, improper lighting or poor posture are common causes of eye strain. Lighting should be sufficient to produce comfortable seeing. Good lighting means the pleasing distribution of soft light. There should be no

harmful glare, no deep shadows. Recurrent styes may mean a need for glasses because of eye strain.

In case you get something in your eye, caution should be observed. Foreign bodies in the eyes have caused serious damage. Sometimes the individual himself can remove the foreign body by irrigating the eye with boiled water or with boric acid solution, using a clean medicine dropper. It should be dropped into the eye at the corner nearest the nose, holding the head so that it will run out the other side. Tears will very likely help to remove the particle. Pending treatment, the eye should be closed and lightly bandaged. In case additional help is needed, see your doctor.

As the term "eye specialist" may refer to anyone who specializes in any aspect of eye care, it is well to define the terms used to describe the major workers in this field. Ophthalmologist and oculist are synonymous, and designate a physician who has specialized in the treatment of eye diseases and optical defects. Such a person is, of course, licensed to practice medicine and surgery in all its forms, including the prescription of glasses when indicated. Optometrist indicates a non-medical practitioner licensed to treat optical and muscle defects of the eyes without the use of drugs or surgery. He may prescribe glasses and give muscle exercises. Optician refers to a person who grinds, fits and supplies glasses. This involves making facial measurements, selecting and grinding lenses according to prescription, polishing and adjusting frames to fit the wearer.

Don't wait until you have to hold your book, or fine work, unusually near or far, or stumble over objects in your path, or fail to appreciate the heights of steps, or get involved in a car accident, a regular eye examination once a year is a good precaution.

OFFICE HAPPENINGS

When you read this the Ceylon Conference will just be over. Mrs. Harvey left Dorval airport in the wee small hours of the morning, Thursday, June 13th, joining the other delegates in Vancouver. There were about 30 in this group that took off on June 16th for their flight across the Pacific. (10 from Ontario had made other arrangements). Mrs. Adams, our national president headed the Canadian delegation.

Short stops were made at Honolulu, Auckland, Sydney, Singapore and finally Colombo. The Conference, which

lasted 10 days, July 3-13, was held in the Grand Oriental Hotel in that city.

The return trip allowed for short stops at Bombay, Beirut (four days for a tour of the Holy Land), Rome, Geneva, Paris and London. Most of the delegates will spend two weeks in England and Scotland—a few staying for a month. Mrs. Harvey plans the two weeks only and will be flying home about the third week of August.

From New Commonwealth Countries

Did you know that even before Ghana came into the Commonwealth their National Federation of Ghana Women was a member of the ACWW? The Department of Lands has now given space at Accra for the construction of their headquarters. In addition to offices there is to be a canteen, and class rooms where childcare, domestic subjects and handicrafts will be taught.

From Jamaica comes the report that the membership of the Jamaica Federation of Women has never been stronger nor more desirous of helping themselves, their families and their communities. The society is now in its 12th year and has 10,000 members.

And still with the ACWW—the London office states \$30,462 was the total of the "Pennies for Friendship" Fund for 1956.



Mrs. F. B. De Mel,
President of the
hostess society for the
Conference, the
Lanka Mahili Samiti
(Women's Institutes)
of Ceylon.

The Month With The W.I.

Never have so many articles been displayed at the Convention Exhibit. This could be expected when we read the reports, so many branches mention sending off the parcel. Those who saw the display pronounced it the best yet. This is the W.I. show window and it was certainly one this year of which you can all be proud. The many visitors were much impressed.

Another frequent comment this month was the report of this year's "Facts, Fingers, Fun". It would seem that every member that attended must have told those back home of what they missed. Demonstrations, too, have been given of the work done there.

Brome: The County netted \$26.15 from an auction sale held at the annual meeting. Austin had a discussion on prizes for the Garden Party, and a parcel of rayon fabrics was received from Brucks. Knowlton's Landing heard a paper on Hungarian Refugees and sent a box of clothing to Hungarian Relief. South Bolton had an auction of remnants and is planning to make pads for the Cancer Society. Sutton heard a paper on care of Easter and Christmas cacti and had a quiz. Garden seeds were distributed to the members.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield heard a paper on Ceylon and had a demonstration on making rolls. This was "Grandmother's Night", with stories and games at which the grandmothers excelled. Dundee members heard a paper on "Happy Hours in the Farm Home", and the unusual roll call was "Work of Country Women Years Ago". Hemmingsford had 13 members at a rug-making course. Each member donated 50 cents for the Ormstown Fair Booth and eight tables and several chairs were given to the school auditorium. The quiz was, "What we know about Russia". Franklin Centre has established a bursary of \$50 to be awarded to a pupil in Grade X of the local school. Prizes were given to three members who had attended every meeting of the year. Several articles were read and a card table and four chairs purchased. Howick heard a talk by Mr. Roy Cameron on "How to Farm in



Mrs. Alice Berry, Queensland, who was unanimously re-elected at the Ceylon Conference for a second term as President of the ACWW.



Miss Kerr



Mr. Gibson



Miss Gustafson

Here are the winners of this year's Q.W.I. awards at Macdonald College.

To qualify, the student must live in a rural area of this province, must have satisfactory academic standing, and be an "all round citizen". In announcing these awards, the Q.W.I. congratulates the winners and wishes them continued success. Miss Gustafson of Cowansville won the Frederica Campbell MacFarlane Scholarship; Miss Evelyn Jean Kerr of Howick the Mrs. Alfred Watt Memorial Scholarship, and David Gibson of Rupert the Q.W.I. Bursary for the Diploma Course in Agriculture.

Colorado". Huntingdon discussed type of article for grab-bag for the fair. Members of Ormstown W.I. were guests at this meeting, a total attendance of 43 adults and many children. Seeds were distributed to 150 families for the fair (approximately 210 children).

Compton: Brookbury gave a donation to the Dental Clinic and realized \$10.65 from a paper drive. Bury observed Citizenship Day, May 17th, as a community project, with addresses, exercises and music. Donations were made to the Dental Clinic, Student Loan Fund, Cookshire Fair and School prizes. Canterbury made a donation for Bury High School prizes and donated old linen to the Cancer Society. East Angus made a donation to a needy family for groceries. Films were shown by Mr. W. S. Richardson, Experimental Farm, Lennoxville, who also gave information on gardening. East Clifton had a speaker, the topic, "What can the W.I. do the further a Brucellosis-Free program in Quebec". A petition was signed by the members and sent to the Hon. Laurent Barré, through Dr. Gagnon, M.L.A. Slippers were made for the Montreal Children's Hospital and corsages and cards given two members observing their 21st and 32nd anniversaries. A Chinese auction was held. Scotstown had a five-day hat remodelling course by Miss McOuat, with 15 members attending and 30 hats made. Donations were given to the Dental Clinic, Cancer Society, also cotton to the latter, and a parcel sent to the Veteran's Hospital. The meeting was held at the cottage of Mrs. McMannis, Mirror Lake.

Jacques Cartier: Ste. Annes made plans for trips to Ormstown Fair and the Granby Zoo. A committee was set up to arrange for serving light refreshments after the evening sessions of the Q.W.I. Convention. A new member was welcomed.

Gatineau: Aylmer East held a picnic for the children of South Hull School and served a banquet for 60 members of the Mountain View Bowling League. Breckenridge heard a paper on "British Commonwealth and Empire", by Mrs. John Richards, also a talk on "German Folk Lore". A spelling contest was won by Mrs. Morris Davis. Eardley heard a talk on the Quebec Marketing Act by Mrs. H. Ellard and another by Mrs. W. J. Fuller. A play jointly sponsored with Quyon W.I. at Beechgrove was very successful and a travelling basket brought in \$16. Lower Eardley heard a talk on Education by Miss Bronson, Principal of South Hull School. A box of medical supplies is being sent to Mission Hospital in West Pakistan. Kazabazua heard a paper on "Growing Dahlia and Gladioli Plants" by Mrs. G. Joynt. Two contests were held, "What Tree am I", and "Mixed Flowers". Wright joined with Kazabazua W.I. and Aylwin Boys' Calf Club on a Field Day, for a tour of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa Water Purification and Pumping Plant, and the Dominion Experimental Farm.

Megantic: Inverness chartered a bus for the trip to the Convention. A card party was held in aid of the Children's Fair Fund, proceeds were \$60. Cotton was sent to the Cancer Society and donations were received from friends for branch funds.

Missisquoi: A motion was adopted at the annual meeting whereby any individual W.I. member in the county may sponsor one or more children who might care to exhibit handicrafts and hobbies. The president, Mrs. Creller was nominated to attend the National Convention in Ottawa this fall. Cowansville's guest speaker was the Rev. J. Peacock with the talk, "Food and Population". Mr. Peacock also showed films on "Conservation". Miss Taylor gave a short talk on her Carribean Tour.

Cotton for the Cancer Society and knitted squares for the WVS were turned in. *Dunham* entertained the county annual meeting. A donation was made to the Student Loan Fund and four subscriptions to Federated News and membership in the CAC were approved. *Fordyce* presented their skit at the County Meeting, depicting the first meeting at Stoney Creek and their own 60 years later. Members from three other branches attended, including the Provincial and County Presidents. The branch is to cater for a wedding. *Stanbridge East* held a handicraft exhibition and entertained 16 guests in a drive for new members. School fair and hobby show programs were given out, 100 of them, and six members attended the School Board meeting.

Pontiac: *Clarendon* donated \$10 to the local Brownies. A local florist gave a demonstration and talk on Flower Arrangement. *Quyon* has as project the beautification of grounds around the War Memorial. *Shawville* heard a talk by Rev. H. G. Lester on "Freedom" and Lucille Hodgins gave two Highland Dances. Projects are scholarship for Grade XI pupil, hat-making course and a canvass for the Red Cross. *Wyman* went on a sight-seeing tour to Ottawa, visiting the Royal Mint, a bakery plant, and Eddy's Paper Mill.

Quebec: *Valcartier's* convenor of Welfare and Health demonstrated how to make cancer pads and all members are joining in this project. An "Economical Cookie" contest was held.

Richmond: *Gore* had two readings on "The Growth of the Holstein Breed" and vegetables and flower seeds were distributed. Members of Spooner Pond and Cleveland Institutes were entertained. A donation was voted the Sherbrooke Hospital. *Melbourne Ridge* had an exhibition of copper tooling and picture making. An apron contest was held with prizes and rollcall was answered by handing in linen for the Cancer Society. Sales were held and donations given to the Cancer Society and the Sherbrooke Hospital. *Richmond Hill* purchased an oilcloth for the kitchen floor in the W.I. hall. A food sale netted \$21.25 and other sales brought in \$12. *Richmond YWI* realized \$20.75 from a series of sales and sent a donation to the Cancer Fund. *Shipton* members catered to a wedding and a profit of \$45 was realized. Copper handwork was displayed and a prize of a book was given for best progress in Grade V. *Spooner Pond* had a talk from a new Canadian on her motherland—Holland. The sum of \$29.92 was realized from a food sale and a donation was sent to the Sherbrooke Hospital.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* heard a talk on "Polio" and "The Heart" by two local nurses. A Chinese Auction was held.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* saw two articles made at the Leadership Course. Tentative plans were made for the annual picnic and for a visit to the local dairy. *Granby*

West had a reading by the Welfare and Health Convenor on First Aid, and had a contest, "Garden Weeds". *South Roxton* had a cookie sale and held a salad tea to entertain the grandmothers. Plans are being made to clean up the picnic ground and to paint the tables. Papers were read on "Using Soil Wisely" and "Being a Grandmother is not a Career". *Waterloo-Warden's* rollcall was a question box on the W.I., followed by a discussion. Scrap books for Australia were completed.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* has supplied milk daily to a needy family for a month. Articles were read on nylon and orlon and plants were auctioned. *Brompton* remembered a war veteran with a gift. Articles were read on "Grafting Roses", and on "The Making of Citizens". Six hours of work was given at the Cancer dressing station. *Milby* had a paper on "Pasteurization of Milk". Flower seeds for a contest were distributed among the members and a blanket given to a bride. *Lennoxville* welcomed a new member and heard articles on "Violets" and "Best Cook of the Year" and others. This branch has a group membership in the CAC.

Stanstead: *Beebe* saw a film on "Flowers that Grow in the Arctic Region". Proceeds from a food sale are to be divided between McKay School for the Deaf and the School for Retarded Children, Sherbrooke. *Hatley* heard an article on Tuberous Begonias and bulbs were ordered. Members toured the office of the Sherbrooke Daily Record. *Hatley Centre* had a trip to Sherbrooke Crown Laundry. Donations were made to the Cancer Fund and the School for Retarded Children, Sherbrooke. *Minton* entertained members of a neighbouring branch and held a contest on Farm Animals with jumbled letters. *North Hatley* paid tribute to the late Miss C. I. Mackenzie. A rummage sale was held and a donation made towards a new water heater in the Community Club. Each member told a true story about North Hatley at the meeting. *Stanstead North* voted \$26 for the graduating class trip at Sunnyside School Picnic table and benches are to be made and placed on the school house grounds as a branch memorial to the late Miss C. I. Mackenzie. *Tomifobia* heard a talk on poultry by Mrs. R. Hatch. Members are making pyjamas for the Crippled Children's Camp at Ayer's Cliff. *Way's Mills* held a rummage sale and dinner and presented gifts to two members who are leaving the community. A workshop was held, joining in with another branch.

Vaudreuil: *Cavagnal* had two citizenship films, "High Wall" and "Man-One Family", also coloured slides to illustrate a talk on African Violets. *Harwood* held their picnic meeting on the grounds at Macdonald College. A guided tour was made of the modern kitchens, the canning department and the poultry sections. Two paintings were submitted for the Tweedsmuir Competition and the membership to CAC has been renewed.

THE TWEEDSMUIR COMPETITION

Provincial Contest

Handicraft Section:

Lennoxville W.I. wins first place in the provincial contest, with a score of 95 out of a possible 100. Cookshire is second, scoring 93.8. Both had full marks for general appearance and material used.

All 16 entries were very good, several ties noted in the results; the judges had a difficult task. Mme. LeBeau, of the Home Economics and Handicraft Division, Quebec, where the judging was done, commended the workmanship on all entries and is pleased at the improvement that is steadily taking place.

Paintings:

Here South Bolton was placed first, Mrs. J. B. Hamilton the artist; and Stanstead North second, Mrs. B. W. Brown the artist. North Hatley W.I. won honorable mention with a painting by Mrs. John MacKay.

The provincial prizes were presented at the June Convention and accepted by the official delegates from the respective branches. The winning entries have now been sent on for the National Competition.

FARM FORUM NEWS

Two Quebec Farm Forum Members Win National Leadership Awards

Mr. Walter Hodgman, Birchton, and Mr. Fred Green, Coaticook, each won a National Leadership Award for their efforts in promoting the Farm Radio Forum program during the past year. The awards, a piece of monogrammed Samsonite luggage, were made by Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, during the National Farm Radio Forum Conference held in Shediac, N.B., recently. Mr. Hodgman had served two years as president of Quebec Farm Radio Forum, while Mr. Green, a previous award winner, has written many newspaper articles in support of Farm Forum.

Five other members also won awards. They represent the provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario, and Alberta.

The Conference reviewed the activities of Farm Radio Forum in the past season. Mr. Floyd Griesbach, the National Secretary reported that there were slightly over 900 active Farm Forums last year. Prof. W. B. Baker, Saskatchewan University, reported that the results of a survey carried out in Saskatchewan last winter indicate that television does not cause very many people to stay away from Farm Forum meetings. He stated that the satisfaction which members experience who take part in Farm Forum discussions seems to more than outweigh the satisfaction experienced by the same persons when watching TV programs. There was, he said, no other Rural Adult Education Project presently in Saskatchewan, which could duplicate Farm Radio Forum.

The Farm Radio Forum listening audience is not limited to just those persons taking part in Farm Forum discus-



Quebec's representatives to the National Farm Radio Forum Conference were, from left to right, Leo Beaudin, agronomist for Huntingdon County, Ross Oswald, vice-president, Quebec Farm Radio Forum, Fred Green, Coaticook, Benoit Lettre, Jean Paul Lettre, assistant director of agricultural education, Department of Agriculture, Mrs. Beaudin and Leslie Young, secretary, Quebec Farm Radio Forum.

sions, according to Mr. R. G. Knowles, supervisor of the CBC Farm & Fisheries Department. He stated that a poll conducted last year shows that many city dwellers listen to the program, and that the Farm Forum rural listening audience is surpassed by that of only three other programs. These are the CBC news, the weather reports, and the noon farm broadcast.

Mr. Nicholson, producer of Farm Radio Forum, told the Conference that during the coming year an effort will be made to have Farm Forum broadcasts televised over a small area. It is not definite yet as to which TV station will carry the broadcasts.

Manitoba Forums have invited the Conference to Manitoba for its 1958 meeting. The invitation was issued by Mrs. Margaret Duncan on behalf of Manitoba members. Barring unforeseen circumstances, the Conference agreed to accept the invitation.

New Canadian Record

W. K. MacLeod's Burton Rag Apple Princess, a 16-year old "excellent" Holstein, has just completed a lactation during which she gave 26,586 pounds of 3.77% milk, 1,002 pounds butter fat, in 365 days. These figures are 204% and 210% of the breed average, and with this latest lactation "Princess" now holds the production championship for all breeds in the 12 year and over category. She is the only cow in Canada that has ever given 26,000 pounds of milk at 13 years of age.

One of her sons, Rag Apple Ne Plus Prince, is in service at the Artificial Insemination Centre at St. Hyacinthe.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clam

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

The Quebec Junior Farmer Conference

The first Quebec Junior Farmer Conference held at Macdonald College from June 24 to June 28 was attended by students from points as widely separated as Lachute in Argenteuil county, and Maril on the Gaspé coast. The students were welcomed to the college on Monday afternoon by Dr. Frank Morrison. The conference, a short course in rural leadership for junior farmers in the province of Quebec, was directed by Mr. Leslie Young, Secretary of the Quebec Farm Forum.

Each morning programme commenced with three study groups: "Thinking on your Feet", conducted by Professor H. Avison, "Programme Planning", given by Mr. Leslie Young, and "Recreation", presented by Miss Elizabeth Campbell. On Tuesday morning a panel discussion concerning Youth Clubs was directed by Professor Lionel Hamilton with the assistance of Mr. Donald Robertson of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Mr. Jean Pinal, Agronome from Lachute, and Miss Rhoda Simon from Hudson Heights. The students also heard the Reverend E. Rex Taylor of Bristol, Quebec and Senator H. C. Bois, member of the Land Use Commission.

Several study tours were arranged for the students. Professor A. R. C. Jones arranged a visit to the Morgan

Arboretum and discussed principles of woodlot management. Demonstrations of stock judging were given in the animal husbandry department, and the students also visited the poultry and dairy barns of the College and the Elmhurst dairy in Montreal.

A Trip Abroad



Miss Betty Jaques, who teaches Art at the College to students in the Institute of Education and in Household Science, runs a Saturday morning children's art class, conducts evening painting classes for adults during the winter, and in her spare time paints pictures (she had an exhibition of her work in Montreal lately), will be on leave of absence next session. During the latter part of August she will be attending the U.N.E.S.C.O. conference on Art Education in The Hague, where she will take part as a member of a panel on teacher training.

During September she plans to visit a number of folk schools and folk museums in Scandinavia, then when the academic year commences she will be at the University of London doing special work in "Art for the adolescent". In connection with this she will travel throughout the British Isles and on the continent, visiting schools and observing their methods of teaching.

Our photograph, taken just before she sailed, shows her gathering together the material she will take with her for the U.N.E.S.C.O. conference.



Macdonald College fieldman Arnold Hughes points out a feature of the College to a few of the early arrivals for the conference.

On The Subject of Earthworms

The article on "Earthworms" published in the November issue has brought the comment below from the Chairman of the Department of Agronomy at Macdonald College.

"The article contains many statements which are true—as for example that regarding the necessity of having a compost pile—but there are many others which are either incorrect or misleading.

"The statement is made that "with an adequate work population, commercial fertilizers need not be used, in fact, these and various types of insecticides, so widely used as antidotes for soils and insect pests, often result in killing off the worms." Earthworms *do not create fertility*; they merely transform that which is in the soil. The humus which they produce depends solely on the organic debris and mineral soil that they have for food. Thus they can do virtually nothing on an infertile soil. They may in addition transport nutrients from the subsoil to the top soil, but in no way do they increase the total fertility. Further, commercial fertilizers in quantities normally used do not kill earthworms.

"The article also says that "if your garden soil is low in fertility, easily dries out or lacks humus, as mine did two years ago, then the earthmaster system will transform it into rich black humus-laden soil." In the same paragraph the author mentions using "red hybrid earthworms" to accomplish this miracle. Finally the claim is made that "the vegetables had a better flavour." The situation described could not be improved by earthworms unless organic matter and fertilizer were added to the soil. Secondly, the best scientific evidence indicates that there are no hybrid earthworms; this is just wishful thinking on the part of earthworm fanciers. Thirdly, it is not necessary to plant earthworms. If they are not present in your soil, then some condition in the soil, such as low organic matter, low fertility, lack of cover, or any combinations of these, prevents them from living there. Planted worms will likely die. Correct the condition, particularly by addition to a mulch, and worms will increase naturally. There is every indication that the red earthworms will not survive in the soil, but are specific for compost piles only. Finally, there is no evidence to support the statement that vegetables produced under this system will taste better. Many "diseases" of vegetables which affect flavour cannot be corrected by all the earthworms in the world, since these diseases are caused by a deficiency of an element in the soil, and can be corrected by supplying that element—not by supplying earthworms. For example, brown heart of swedes, whiptail of cauliflower, brown core of cabbage and internal cork of apples, are all "diseases" caused by deficiency of boron and they can be corrected by applying boron as a commercial fertilizer. The soils with the highest organic matter in Quebec, namely the muck soils, can only be used for high production provided very careful attention is paid to supplying the minor elements with commercial fertilizers.

"Finally, the author concludes the article with the statement that "many people believe that a great deal of the ill health today is due to a lack of pure, natural food." This again is a claim which has no backing from scientific evidence. As far as is known, no disease has been attributed to the eating of food produced on soil normally fertilized with commercial fertilizer."

4-H Is A World-Wide Institution

One of the striking things about the 4-H movement is the way it has spread during the past ten years or more; it may interest our reader to know that there are 4-H or 4-H type organizations in fifty countries. A complete list of these follows, with the names or initials by which they are known in each country.

Country	Club Name	Membership
Argentina	Clubes Rurales Juveniles (4-A)	20,000
Australia	Junior Farmers'	21,232
Austria	4-H	60,000
Belgium	J.A.P.	
	Catholic Rural Youth	
Brazil	4-S	534
Bolivia	4-S	2,223
Canada	4-H	72,762
Ceylon	Young Farmers'	40,000
Chile	4-C	1,200
Columbia	4-S	1,450
Costa Rica	4-S	2,372
Cuba	5-C	11,841
Denmark	YM&W	30,000
	4-H	10,000
Ecuador	4-F	3,124
Egypt	Rural Welfare	
El Salvador	4-C	1,135
England & Wales	Young Farmers'	65,000
Ethiopia	4-H	
Finland	4-H	60,000
France	Cercle de Jeunes	
	Jeunesse Agricole Catholique	300,000
Germany	Rural Youth Advisory Service,	
	Federal Alliance of Rural Youth	150,000
Greece	Educational Rural Youth Group	
	(4-H)	17,980
Guatemala	4-S	
Haiti	4-C	821
Honduras	4-A	687
Ireland	Macra Na Feirma	20,000
India	India Young Farmers' Assoc.	
Indonesia	4-K	
Jamaica	4-H	11,101
Japan	4-H	306,736
Jordan	Sadik	750
Korea	4-H	150,000
Liberia	Future Farmers	504
Libya	4-H and Zavla	25
Nepal	4-Leaf Clover (4-L)	
Netherlands	Country Youth Assoc.	
	(C.Y.A.N.)	15,000
	Young Farmers & Gardners	25,000
	Catholic Federation of Christian	
	Young Farmers & Gardners	6,000
Norway	4-H	17,000
Pakistan	Chandtara	12,400
Panama	4-S	1,948
Paraguay	C.A.J.	680
Peru	C.A.J.P.	2,215
Philippines	4-H	60,000
Scotland	Young Farmers	9,000
Sweden	4-H	16,000
	JUF	20,000
Taiwan	4-H	10,593
Thailand	Yuwa Kasikorn	2,000
United States of America	4-H	2,150,000
Uruguay	Movimiento de la Juventudes	
	Agraria	3,000
Ulster	Young Farmers	8,000
Viet Nam	4-T	



THE MACDONALD LASSIE